2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

2.1 SERVICE AREA PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(a) Describe the service area of the supplier.

General Location Overview

The City of Huntington Park (City) has a total land area of 3 square miles or approximately 1,916 acres. It is located approximately 5.5 miles from the City of Los Angeles and is bounded by the City of Vernon to the north, City of Bell to the east, an unincorporated community to the west, and the City of South Gate to the south.

The Long Beach Freeway (I-710) generally serves as the City's eastern boundary. The Century Freeway (I-105) traverses the southern portion of City of Huntington Park, while the junction connecting the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5), Santa Monica Freeway (I-10), and the Pomona Freeway (SR-60) is located to the north of the City. Figure 2.1.1 shows the location of the City of Huntington Park in a regional context.

Water System Overview

The City of Huntington Park's water system consists of five (5) active wells, two (2) elevated storage tanks and eight (8) ground storage tanks for a total of ten (10) storage reservoirs throughout the City. Potable water is delivered through a pressurized distribution system as shown in Figure 2.1.2. Also a summary of the City's Facility is described on Tables 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

For the past years, the City has been in the process of changing out all the water delivery mains to a consistent 10-inch sizing, this is an ongoing project. Besides ensuring the delivery of quality water to residential, commercial and light industrial users, this project will continue to ensure a reliable fire flow demand and industrial requirements of 5,000 gal/min at 20 psi/min.

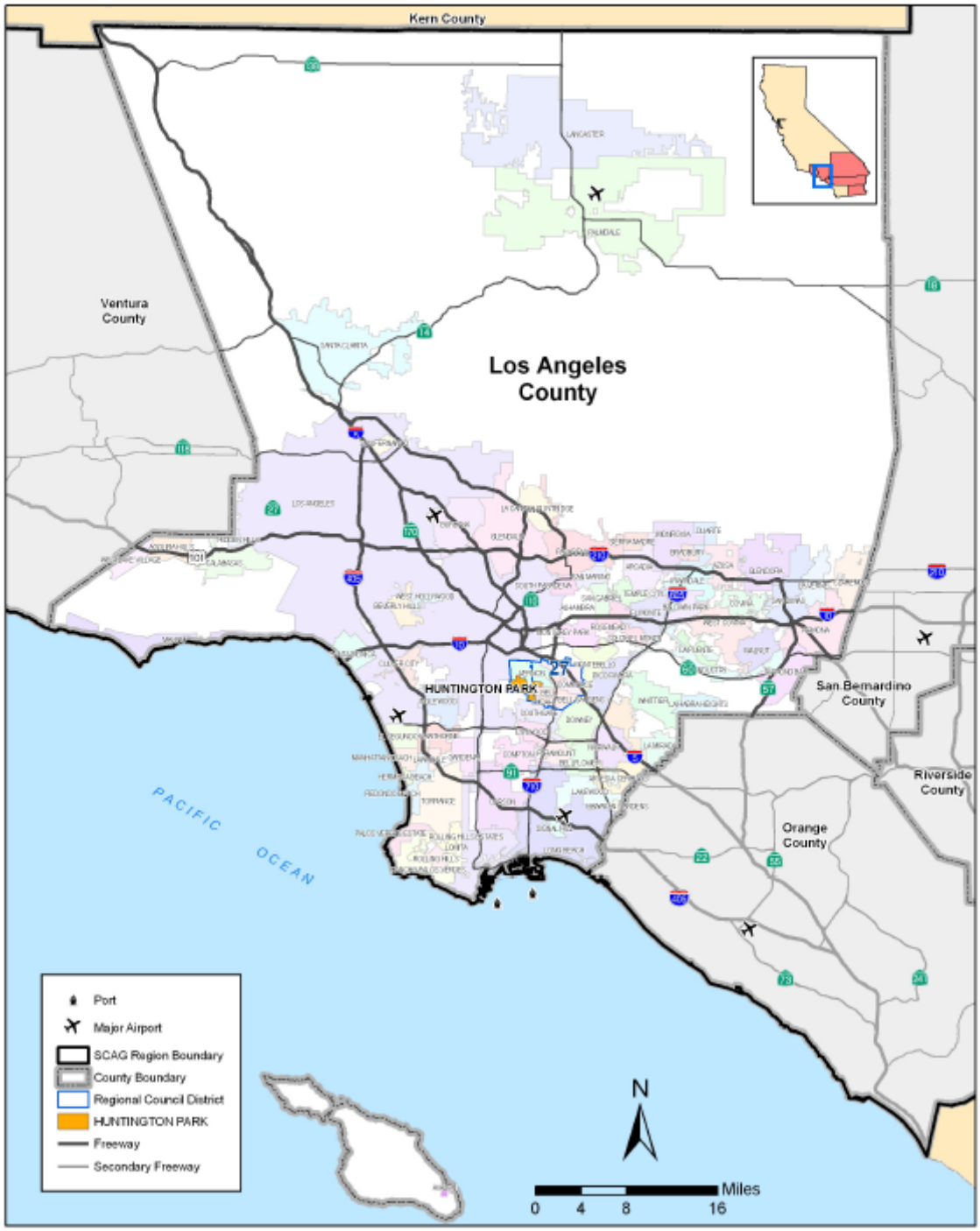
Table 2.1.1
System Facility Summary – Pump Capacity

Location (Water Yard)	Well Pump	GPD (Gallons Per Day)	Booster Pump	GPD (Gallons Per Day)
Santa Ana	Well 12	1,944,000	Booster 12	2,030,400
Bear	N/A	N/A	Booster 8 & 9	3,463,200
Randolph	Well 14	1,872,000	Booster 14	1,706,400
Cottage	Well 15	1,814,400	Booster 11 & 15	4,377,600
Bissel	Well 16	2,059,200	N/A	N/A
Slauson	Well 17	1,944,000	Booster 1,2,3 & 4	13,946,400
Salt Lake	N/A	N/A	Booster 6 & 7	3,211,200
Total		**9,633,600**		**28,735,200**

Table 2.1.2
System Facility Summary - Storage

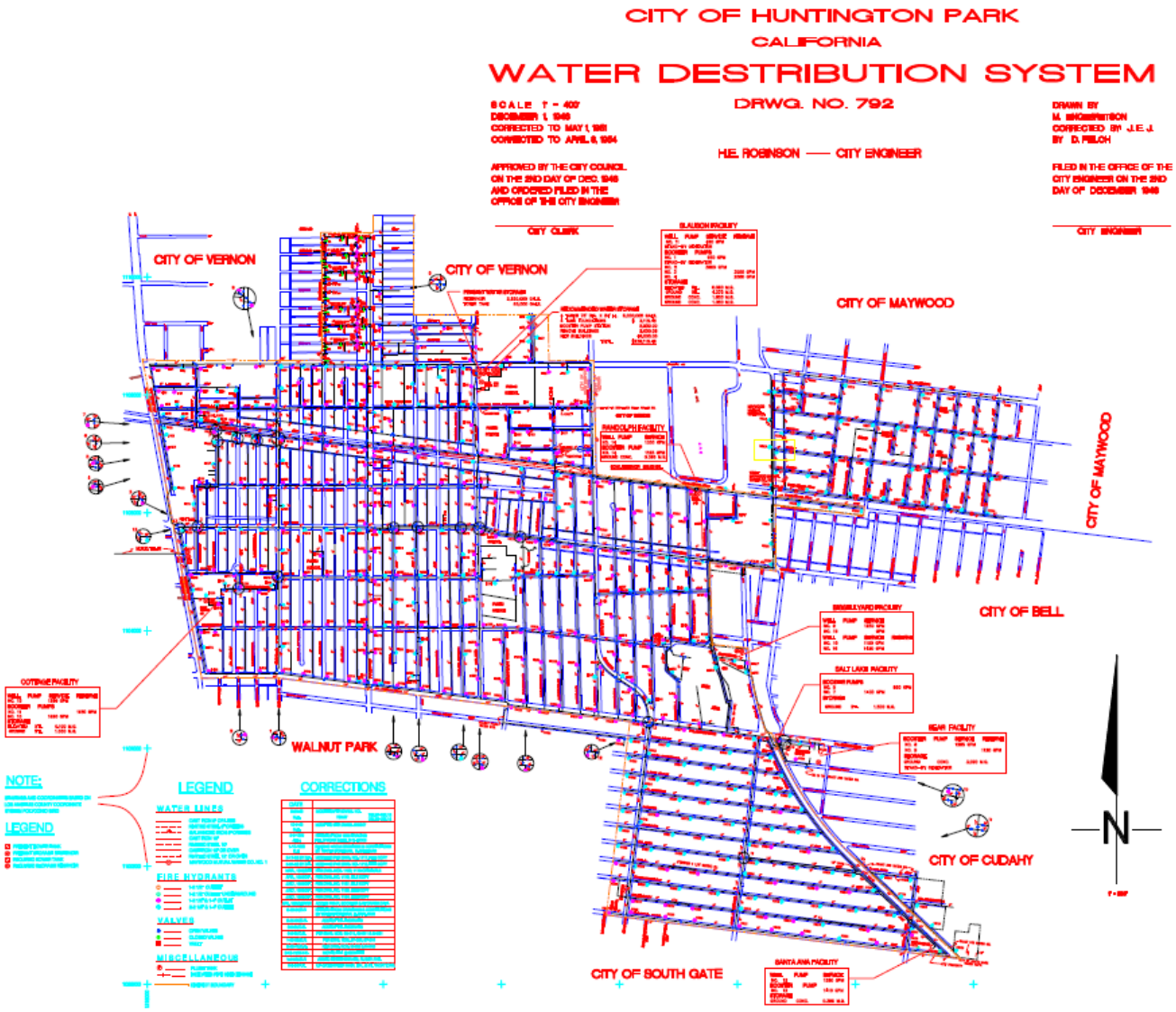
Location (Water Yard)	Type	Quantity	Capacity (Million Gallons)
Santa Ana	Ground Concrete	1	0.396
Bear	Ground Concrete	1	3.000
Randolph	Ground Concrete	1	0.396
Cottage	Elevated Steel & Ground Steel	1 of each	1.600
Bissel	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slauson	Ground Steel Ground Concrete	1 2	7.195
Salt Lake	Ground Steel	1	1.500
Total		**10**	**14.147**

Figure 2.1.1 – The City of Huntington Park Regional Location[1]



[1]Not to Scale

Figure 2.1.2 – Water Distribution System[1]



[1]Not to Scale

2.2 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

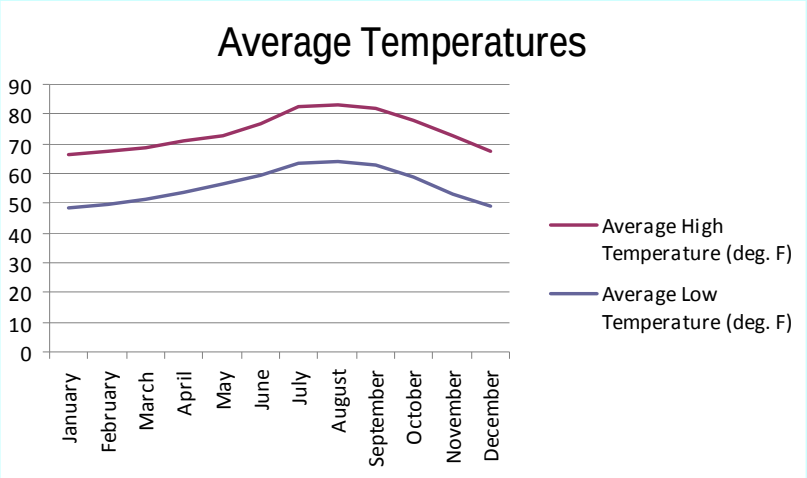
Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(a) Describe the service area – climate.

Temperature

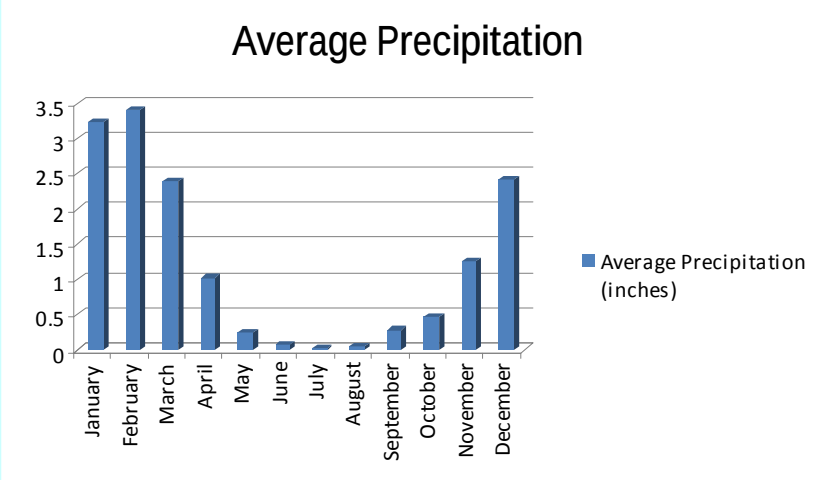
The City of Huntington Park has a typical Mediterranean climate featuring warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The temperature range is generally moderate as depicted in Figure 2.2.1; the average high temperature is 74 °F and the average minimum annual temperature is 55 °F.

Figure 2.2.1 – Average Temperatures



Precipitation

Figure 2.2.2 – Average Precipitation



The City's annual average precipitation is approximately 14.85 inches. The average annual monthly precipitation in the City of Huntington Park is presented in Figure 2.2.2. Additionally, seasonal variation in temperature, rainfall, and evapotranspiration rate are illustrated in Table 2.2.1.

Table 2.2.1
Climate Data[1] (Period Record: 4/1/1906 – 12/31/2010)

	Avg. High Temp. (F)	Avg. Low Temp. (F)	Avg. Precipitation	Avg. (ETo)[2]
January	66.3	48.3	3.24	2.20
February	67.3	49.6	3.41	2.45
March	68.8	51.1	2.39	3.64
April	71.0	53.4	1.02	4.74
May	72.9	56.5	0.25	5.31
June	77.0	59.7	0.07	6.06
July	82.3	63.2	0.01	6.75
August	83.1	63.8	0.05	6.66
September	81.8	62.6	0.28	5.01
October	77.6	58.7	0.47	3.95
November	72.8	53.3	1.25	2.73
December	67.4	49.1	2.42	2.31

Source: (1) Western Regional Climate Center: http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca5115
(2) CIMIS: http://wwwcimis.water.ca.gov/cimis - Glendale Station

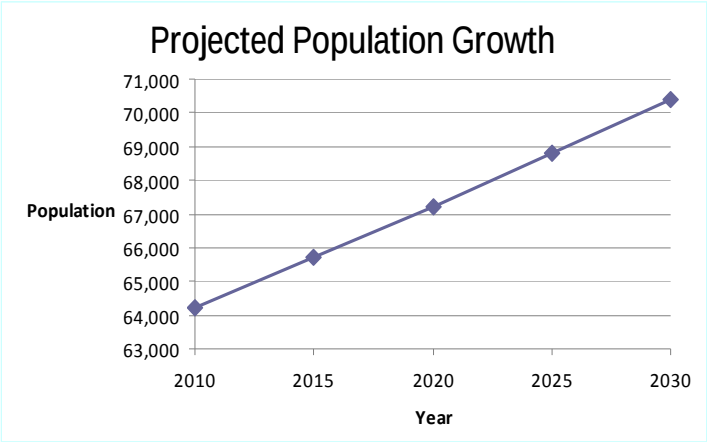
With the City's low rainfall, water producers are challenged to deliver adequate amounts of water since supply could be limited. In years of drought, this is an even tougher challenge. Anything less than the average yearly rainfall causes great concern for water purveyors. El Nino greatly affects the precipitation during the years with or without it. The Los Angeles region experienced droughts in 1977-1978 and 1989-1992. Then, the five driest years on record occurred in 1999-2004. Fortunately, a wetter 2005 has helped the groundwater supplies replenish water resources to a healthier level. All the years of low rainfall have forced the Water Replenishment District, the Central and West Coast Basin Municipal Districts, the Metropolitan Water District and the City of Huntington Park to look back into their water production and usage, and make necessary adjustments to conserve water ensuring water supply reliability.

2.3 SERVICE AREA POPULATION

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(a) Describe the service area – current and projected population … The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier …(population projections) shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Figure 2.3.1 – Projected Population Growth



Incorporated in 1906, the City of Huntington Park started with a population of 500. It functioned as a community for workers traveling to Southeast Los Angeles in the expanding industrial field. The stretch of Pacific Boulevard in downtown Huntington Park was a major commercial district serving the City's largely working-class residents, as well as those of neighboring cities such as Bell, Cudahy, South Gate, and Downey. As with most of the other cities along the corridor stretching along the Los Angeles River to the south and southeast of downtown Los Angeles, Huntington Park was an almost exclusively white community during most of its history; Alameda Street and Slauson Avenue, which were fiercely defended against segregation lines in the 1950's, separated it from African-American areas.

Changes in the 1970s began to shape Southern California communities as evidenced by rapid growth of new cities in Orange County, and the Eastern San Gabriel and Western San Fernando Valleys. American manufacturing began to decline in the Los Angeles basin. The collapse of aerospace and defense industries, and the real estate boom of the early 1990s, led to a dispersion of the white population. Huntington Park was no exception as its white population departed to find jobs and housing elsewhere. An African-American segment moved in briefly, however, they were soon replaced by two groups of Latinos: native families leaving the barrios of East Los Angeles and Mexican immigrants, most of whom are not documented.

Today, Pacific Boulevard thrives with commercial ventures; however with a major difference, all the storefront signs are now primarily in Spanish. The face of Huntington Park has had several different ethnicities populating its 3.0 square miles; however, it has always been home to the working class.

By the 1990s, the City reached its build out. Leading up to this population boom and build out, new residential development surged ahead before development codes were comprehensively enforced by the under-staffed City. Two to three homes appeared on what would be a normal-sized parcel of 50' x 100' in a typical community. As many as two families moved into each home. It was commonplace for up to six families to settle on one parcel. Three buildings on one lot do not promote room for landscaping. To this day, there is little demand from the

general public for lawn watering. These nonconforming residential lots usually operate on one water meter.

Multi-family housing and built-in multiple stories, have satisfied the burgeoning demand for low-cost housing. Common area landscaping is at a minimum to allow for highest and best use of land. Due to city-wide build out, much of the present-day re-development efforts center on increased retail opportunities and multi-family housing. Light industrial uses continue to function; however, some have elected to relocate. As a result, the City is one of the most densely populated communities in all of California, home to over 62,000 people. The dense population of the City, coupled with current land use, presents a higher water use per parcel than the usual lot found in other suburban areas. In drought years, when conservation measures were required to reduce water uses outside the residence, it was difficult to bring about a significant difference in residential water usage. Part of the challenge was due to multiple single-family residences on one lot, and more than one family in one residence.

There is also the difficulty associated with a language barrier. Ninety-five percent of the Huntington Park population is of Latino descent. Approximately half of those numbers are the undocumented people that avoid encounters with the authorities; there is fear of deportation and legal entanglements. A high percentage of the Hispanic population exclusively speaks Spanish. Stateside-born Hispanics may understand the nuances of opportunities/directives in the English language. However, the undocumented tend to avoid outreach and educational efforts, even when translations in Spanish are readily available.

"Build out" and the total City area of 3 square miles limit the City's ability to grow in a significant fashion. Keeping all the above factors in mind, it is not easy to pinpoint the exact numbers of this dense population. As current uses are replaced and/or relocated, the probability is high that re-use will include multi-family housing. Additionally, in the past two years, four schools have been built. Each school construction project removed about forty to fifty houses. New multi-family housing may provide "a wash" in the actual population numbers.

Table 2.3.1
Population — Current and Projected

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Data source
Service Area Population[1]	64,219	65,704	67,224	68,779	70,370	California DOF

[1] Service area population is defined as the population served by the distribution system. See Technical Methodology 2: Service Area Population (2010 UWMP Guidebook, Section M).

2.4 OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

10631(a) Describe the service area – other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning

Huntington Park's actual boundaries cover approximately 3 square miles, which primarily includes residential and commercial uses. Over the 3.0 square miles, the population density is actually spread out in a sporadic manner. The true picture illustrates serious concerns about population density. Additionally, there is a huge task for the Community Development and Building & Safety Departments as they work toward building code conformity per parcel. The ideal objective is to locate one water meter per household on a legal-sized parcel.

As redevelopment efforts take shape, older housing will be replaced with higher densities. The same goes for the reuse of light industrial space, when it becomes available. Any arising vacant areas are at a premium to fill the demand for low-cost housing. Retail commercial uses along major thoroughfares are encouraged by City Planners.

It is difficult to lump Huntington Park's population trends into the Central Basin Region's population mix as the City is built out. As a whole, the Central Basin Region is expected to increase an average of 3.3% every five years for the next twenty five years, or 0.7% annually.